EDITORS' CORRESPONDENCE.

BOSTON, DECEMBER 24, 1850. CHRISTMAS is at hand, and although there are few traces of holyday rejoicing in this puritanical land, our ideal impersonation of the venerable Druid is vivid enough. We may banish his grotesque feats of merriment, his gatherings, his quips and cranks, his smoking sirloins and wassail-bowls, his bands of royal masquers, his invocations, songs, and revels-all these our stern forefathers excluded from the Mayflower's cargo of principles; but we cannot banish our reverence for the Ancient of Days. His shadow darkens the doorway, and casts before the fretted outline of the misletoe wreath, and the holly boughs, and dropping berries. He advances upon us with a reverend air, benevolence and charity typified in his face, and a bright cross embroidered upon his mantle of snow. This is he with whom Woden vainly struggled to keep Wahalla-he who struck down the father of the gods in his own temple; to whom Dis vielded his sovereignty in Hades; before whom Brahma quails, and the Bhuddas bow down, and Juggernaut descends from his car of victory. This is he, merry Noël, who fought under the banners of Constantine, and before whom Saladin veiled the turban. The welcome of the heart to thee, patriarch of many centuries, who, coming but once a year, cometh in joy and glory, full of hope, and prayer, and promise. Even unto the solitary Ecricailleur dost thou bring pleasant thoughts of time that has been, and that may be again; and, girding the mind for another year's toils, he

Holyday gifts are becoming more and more fashionable. and the javeniles of many families can truthfully sing the fol- the constitutional law of his country. If the plea lowing verse from the " Kinderlied," or child's song : " Now Christmas is come, and now Pappy's come home,

With a peg-top for Tommie, a hussif for Sue;
A new bag o' marbles for Dick, and for Joan
A work-box; for Pheebe, a bow for her shoe;
For Cecily, singing, a humming-top comes;
For dull, drowsie Marie, a sleeping-top meet;
For Ben, Ned, and Harry, a fife and two drums; For Jamie a box of nice sugar plums sweet.

The shops on Washington street glitter with fanciful etrennes and some of them far eclipse the vaunted magazins de Paris. Take, for example, the jewelry shop of Mesers. Jones. Ball, & Poor, which occupies the lower story of a massive granite structure. Entering from Washington street, those who have good eyes cast them down a distance of 125 feet, where immense mirrors apparently prolong the vista. The ribbed ceiling is painted in encaustic, and on either side are counters of pure Italian marble, which support show cases filled with "gold and eilver, and precious etones," whilst against the walls are shelves loaded with silver ware in its every variety. This portion of the hall is twenty-eight feet wide, and in the rear there is a wholesale sales-room sixtyseven feet by thirty two. Here are tastefully displayed the "Christmas gifts," varying in size, style and price, from vine-wreathed goblets, surpassing the one in which the "King drank to Hamlet," to those mystical gold rings which derneath may be seen what no French trader ever imaginedrooms, well supplied with clear Cochituate.

ing and cash-seducive publications, both foreign and domes- they are accustomed to submit. tic, but is famed as a Literary Exchange, where the notable The people of that State have surely not forgotfellow, rosy and well dressed. Holmes, the poet, glided up to the farnace as though he was approaching the bedside of upon Congress, in certain resolutions of her Legisa patient. Epes Sargeant looked in on his way to the editorial sanctum of the pleasant little Transcript; and a smile all around greeted Dr. Choules, that most erudite and companionable of Yankee divines. Hawthorne, coming from his country home, stood bashfully turning over the annuals on the counter; the trim Quaker garb of Whittier proclaimed his allegiance to that uncompromising sect, and Miss Clark, with red cheeks and red ribbons, fluttered about among the dis--loning like a green-wood leaf amid the fickle eddies of "de It was a " goodlie companie."

freezing w. "Yone," by Mrs. Silsbee, of Salem, is pub-"Memory and and lished by Tickt or this afterno on, and is the handsomest book oress this year. A which has been issued from the Boston , thed pen of short introduction is the only poem from the k. Mrs. Silsbee; the remainder of the work is taken from other

"Our Pets," by "Grace Greenwood," is vastly popular smong the juveniles, and its success should induce the authoress to leave fanaticism to other hands, and devote berself to the domestic circle. In the tales of her "Pets" there is no trace of the masculine spirit which characterized the "Poems;" but the want is abundantly made up in the gentier etchings of home, like and loveable beauty. When the woman cught to be familiar with domestic life, in all those minute details that possess so mighty an influence over the forma-tion of individual character, there Miss CLARK exhibits a pow-

er that is not the less felt because it is gracefully exerted.

Since I last wrote, Mr. Charles Lamman, of Washington, has been here, and purchased a valuable collection of books for the Persident. for the President's mansion. This is an exceisent movement, for the President's mansion. This is an excession movement, and is another proof that fiterature is duly appreclated in our vigorous republic. A free library has been commenced in our City Hall, and is already enriched by valuable contributions from Mr. Winthrop and other notables. It is to be called the "Bigelow Library," in honor of the services rendered by our popular Mayor during the prevalence of the cholers. They offered him a silver wase worth \$1,500; but the

Yesterday, at noon, the mercury in the barometer fell to 28.76, and there was a perfect tempest. To-day it is pleasant, and the sleigh bells are ringing merrily. The "neck" which connects the city proper with Roxbury is the lavorite resert of those who own or hire fast horses and handsome sleighs, and it rivals the Corso or the Champs Elysées. So exciting and attractive is the sight, that thousands of pedes-trians go out to see it, and stand for hours on the sidewalks. L'ECRIVAHALEUR.

Downing, the Horticulturist, in a letter from Eng-

"The eyes of an infirm old woman, te whom my having come from America was mentioned, and who had two sons in the new world, brightened up with a strange joy at seeing some one from a land where her heart had evidently been of late more busy than at home. 'It was a good country,' she said; 'her sons had bought land, and were doing famous.' For a working-man to own land in a country like this, where the farmers are almost all only tenants of the few great proprie-tors, is to their minds something like holding a fee simple to part of paradise."

On a late trial, which turned on the quality of a certain supply of milk, the following evidence was given by a physicisn and chemist, who had analyzed that which is sent out daily, in New York, from one establishment of one thousand

"Question: What are the effects of this slop milk on human system? Answer-My opinion is formed from what I have heard from other physicians; they have fold me that one drop of this milk given to a child would produce sickness. I have seen cases makelf where it has produced deleterious consequences; I have no doubt it is decidedly unbealthy, the congulative quality is one that it must possess to be digrative in a reasonable time. The kind of food spoken of increases the quantity of milk, but diminishes the nutriment; there is a time restore that knowledge, and with it the necessary of milk, but diminishes the nutriment; there is a reduction in the legitimate nutritious parts of from ten to sary consequences of a repeal of the law.

THE VERMONT NULLIFYING LAW.

Messrs. GALES & SEATON: I send you the first notice by way of comment which, so far as my knowledge extends, has been taken by the press of Vermont of the recent law of that State in relation fugitive slaves. Hitherto that press has maintained a most guarded silence on the subject; which is the more remarkable when we consider the comments which have been so freely bestowed on that law elsewhere.

As a Vermonter, I have awaited with no little solicitude for some expression of opinion from that quarter, with the view of learning who, if any body, there, would attempt the vindication of a measure which has met with such decided reprobation from all quarters, and which I am compelled to say has implicated so deeply the character of the people of that State for patriotism and intelligence—for at-tachment to the Constitution and knowledge of its requirements.

The suggestions in the accompanying article may perhaps exonerate the Legislature from the charge of a deliberate attempt at nullification. To those who are acquainted with the hasty manner in which bills are passed even through Congress near the close of the accession in the close of the session, it will not appear surprising that such an act should in like manner find its way through a State Legislature, whose sessions are limited to a few days, and whose members generally are inexperienced in legislative proceedings.

But has not the Governor of that State, in approving the law, assumed a responsibility which he will find hereafter to rest somewhat heavily upon his shoulders? Having been for more than twenty years a Judge of the Supreme Court of his State, and for half that time its Chief Justice, he would lifts his unstained fingers to his napless hat, and—"a merry Christmas to you, my masters of the Intelligencer, and to your readers!"

and for nair that time the Christmas time that time the Street, he would be hardly acquiesce in an apology for an act productive of such universal surprise and regret, which would attribute his approval of that law to ignorance, either of its true character and effect, or o of ignorance cannot be interposed, he will be driven either to the difficult task of reconciling the law of Vermont with the provisions of the Constitution, and the decisions of the supreme judicial tribunal created by it, or to the still more difficult task of establishing that supposed "higher law," which requires of him, after having taken the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, to violate both that constitution and that oath.

But my object in calling attention to the article in the Eagle is to redeem the people of that State from the odium of this injudicious, ill-timed, and unconstitutional act of their Legislature, by exhibiting to the country the evidence there afforded that the merits of that measure are justly appreciated at home. Although this is the first expression of opinion which has, to my knowledge, been elicited from the Vermont press, yet I hesitate not to sav that it is a true indication of the tone which no only the press, but the popular sentiment of the people of that State will ultimately and upon reflec-

tion assume. The people of Vermont are in fact, as they have always been represented to be, attached to the Constitution and the Union. They are in principle, "King drank to Hamlet," to those mystical gold rings which by education, and in practice, peculiarly a law-bring about much joy or great annoyance. All this is ultra Parisian in point of magnificence; but in the basement unfeel, that the law of their State comes in direct conflict with the act of Congress of the last session comfortable accommodations for the clerks, including bathing If one is constitutional, the other cannot be. If the act of Congress be unconstitutional in their judgment, Not far distant, in a dingy-looking old brick house, there it does not justify nullification by State legislation. as a dark, ill-arranged, and untidy shop, yet it contains richer That is not the proper mode to test the question of jewels than the palace described in the above paragraph, and constitutionality. There is a remedy provided by is an equal object of cariosity to our "country cousins," who the Constitution itself. That remedy, by a resort pour in by rail. It is the well-known publishing house of to the supreme judicial power, is one which they Ticknor & Co., and is not only richly stored with the invit- fully understand and appreciate, and one to which

authors of these parts "do congregate." Dropping in a few ten the position taken by their representatives in mornings since, I met that fair specimen of an English gen- Congress when nullification was threatened from tleman, Mr. James, snuff-box in hand, chatting with the ner- another quarter. The language of one of her vous lecturer and essayist, Whipple. Soon in came Long- Senators on the floor of the Senate during the last session is still on record. Vermont had urged lature, the adoption of what is commonly called the Wilmot proviso. 'The South, or a large portion of the South, regarded such a restriction as unconstitutional, or, as a distinguished Senator expressed it, as "usurpation." And intimations by no means equivocal were given of resistance under the sanction of State authority. On that occasion the Senator from Vermont, after showing that the question as to the power of Congress to limit slavery in the Territories was a mere constitutional and judicial question, goes on to say:

"Such being the character of the issue between us, whatever determination may exist here or elsewhere, and however firmly and earnestly the issue may be maintained by the respective parties to it, vet gentlemen will permit me to say, that all threats dence, all purposes of disunion, of separate

and vice all purposes of disunion, of separate State action, (nullification,) and any and all measures not justified her called for by the Constitutions not justified her called for by the Constitution of the called for the premature." tion, are, in my judgment, alto rether premature."

And again: "Suppose the Wile 10t proviso should be enacted; has the time arriven for independent State action, by way of resistance to the action of Congress, call it usurpation or what you please?
No, sir; not yet. The Constitution has provided its remedy. The framers of that instrument, foreseeing that there might be a difference of opinion in defining precisely the powers conferred by it, have provided a peaceful triunnal for the adjust-

ment of such controversies." Such was the language held by Vermont to the South. She may now with great propriety take the advice to herself. If the law is, in her judgment, inexpedient, unwise, or pernicious, let her appeal to legislative discretion for its repeal. In the constitutional organ where that discretion rests. she has her constitutional right, and she and her sister free States have a preponderating influence. If it be unconstitutional, let her go to the judicial tribunal established by the Constitution for its judgment in the matter. In short, let the constitutional remedies be first exhausted, before resorting to those measures of resistance, disorganization, and revolution, which, when threatened elsewhere, have met with the universal and unmitigated reprobation of her people. At least, let her not make herself ridiculous by measures as impotent as they are indefensible. The Fugitive Slave Law of last

session is at most but brutum fulmen in Vermont. Probably not a case would arise under it in that State for twenty years. This law of the State, therefore, which professes to override and supersede the act of Congress, and to take its execution out of the hands where, not only the act itself, but the Constitution has placed it, has the singular demerit that it exhibits a purpose of resistance under circumstances where that resistance is not likely to be called for, and where, of course, the courage to

Carry that purpose out is not likely to be tested.

It is a remarkable fact that a law was formerly enacted in Vermont giving the right of trial by jury to fugitive slaves; which law was repealed in conformity with the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Prigg vs. Pennsylvania. In that case it was the unanimous opinion of the Court that no law of the State, conflicting with an act of Congress on the subject, was valid; and it was the opinion of a majority of the Judges that no State law regulating the manner in which the provisions of the particularly to children whose digestive organs are delicate lating the manner in which the provisions of the and slow. I have seen cases where my opinion was that diseases of cholers infentum and marsonus have been produced by this sort of milk. Marsonus is a general emecia—

I egislature of that State by the favorite doctrine of diseases of cholers infantum and marasmus have been produced by this sort of milk. Marasmus is a general emeciation; I have not personally known it to produce consumption, but it is so stated in medical books, and it is the general opinion of physicians that it does, I have noticed that this passed away from the legislative body, and this milk did not congulate in the stomach as the pure milk does. milk did not congulate in the stomach as the pure milk does : unconstitutional provision is re-enacted. It is to be

THE VERMONT FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

FROM THE BRATTLEBOROUGH BAGES. At the last session of the Legislature of Verme was passed relating to fugitive slaves. This law extends the benefit of the writ of habeas corpus to fugitive slaves it makes it the duty of the several district attorneys to use all lawful means to protect, defend, and procure to be discharged, every person arrested as a fugitive slave, and authorizes the issuing of a writ of habeas corpus in every case where a fu-gitive is arrested; it makes it the duty of all judicial and executive officers who know or may have good reason to believ that any fugitive slave is about to be arrested, to give notice to the district attorneys of the fact; it provides that if, on the first hearing on the writ of habeas curpus, the fugitive is not discharged, he shall have the right of appeal, and on the second trial the court before whom it takes place shall, on the demand of either party, direct a trial by jury, and the taxable costs of such trial shall be chargeable to the State if the same are chargeable to the person arrested. This is the substance of the law. Some parts of it are well enough, but we are unable to see the necessity of such a law; much less can

we see the reason for passing a law the constitutionality of which is doubtful, and also directly in the face and eyes of he Fugitive Slave Law passed at the last session of Conress. The Legislature might not know what kind of laws hey passed, but surely Gov. Williams ought to know wheher or not a law passed by his own State is antagonistic to the Constitution and the Laws of the United States. By this law the treasury of the State is opened to do battle sgainst law of Congress, and is virtually saying to fugitive slaves, come here, and the State will defend you at all hazards. We annot learn that any one from this quarter knows any thing bout it, otherwise than that it was brought out on the last day of the session, when a large number of the Representa-

relating to the Governor's message on slavery, and see how well the law and the resolution tally together:

"6. Resolved, That as Vermont was the first State to seek admission to the Union, so she will be the last to forget its benefits, or to be wanting in efforts to promote its prosperity and its permanence. Whoever may deem lightly of it, she will honor it; whoever may assail, she will vindicate it; whoever may desert, she will abide by it."

tives had left for their homes. Just look at the last resolution

elating to the Governor's message on slavery, and see how

"Whoever may desert, she will abide by it." Now, we isk if the law aforesaid is "abiding" by the Union ' Or. n plain English, is it not practical nullification? The Fugitive Law passed by Congress is edious to the people of the North ; but it is a Law, and as such we must shide by it until it is repealed or a better one substituted. That law makes t a penal offence for any citizen to offer forcible resistance to ts execution, or to refuse assistance to the proper officer when forcible resistance is made by others. Any one no vishing to render such assistance can mind his own business nd keep out of the way.

We should like much to see the yeas and nays on the Veront Fugitive Slave Law, for it would be gratifying to know who have and who have not made themselves ridiculous and lisgraced the State by placing it in a nullifying attitude

towards the laws of the United States. A LAW-ABIDING CITIZEN.

A SHREWD REMARK .- [Here is a true comment on young uthors, at the same time that it notes a kind of mind no sually understood, though occasionally met with-one who gets up more and more steam to the very end of life's voyage. - Home Journal.

"Mr. Carlyle's career presents at least one point of curious contrast with that of most literary men. Most men, in following out their literary tendencies, are observed to begin with the vehement, the intolerant, the aggressive; and to end in the calm, the acquisscent, the ciose. A young man, be-ginning to employ his pen, usually dashes at once in the midst of affairs; attaches himself to the movement; launches midst of affairs; attaches himself to the movement; launches fierce criticisms at existing principalities and powers; denounces, foams, and struggles; and has pleasure only, as we have heard it expressed, in always making a row about things. As he grows older, however, a change slowly creeps over him; he becomes more economic of his energy; the element he lives in becomes more genial to him; and, on the whole, his tendency is to meddle with the polemical as little as he can, to surround himself with books, pictures, and other amenities, and to seek a placid enj-yment in the cultivation of whatever is beautiful. In the case of Mr. Carlyle, on the other hard, this process seems to have been, in some on the other hand, this process seems to have been, in some ture; he has ended as the most aggressive man of his age."

SPLENDID !- OR RHYME, IF NOT REASON.

Oh, Splendid! far fam'd word, I sing thy lot And, truth to tell, a hard one thou hast got ; Alas, poor word, how cruelly art thou used I know no other half so much abused; No wonder shouldst thou wish to cease to be-What slave, or maid-of-all-work's toil'd like thee What slave, or maid-of-all-work's toil'd like thee
A splendid picture, and a splendid pie,
A splendid prescher, and a splendid fry,
A splendid building, and a splendid buck,
A splendid salary, and splendid luck,
A splendid sword, a splendid trick,
A splendid sword, a splendid porridge stick,
A splendid covey, and a splendid dog,
A splendid lawyer, and a splendid rogue,
A splendid party, and a splendid trip,
A splendid jockey, and a splendid whip,
A splendid cup of tea, a splendid stream,
And oh! what splendid strawberries and cream!
A splendid actor, and a splendid winner. And on: what splendid strawberries and crea
A splendid actor, and a splendid winner,
A splendid breakfas', and a splendid dinner,
A splendid bargain, and a splendid hit,
A splendid fiddler, and a splendid wit,
A splendid haggis, and a splendid view,
A splendid sermon, and a splendid stew,
A splendid sermon, and a splendid stew, A splendid woman, and a splendid crop, A splendid steak, a splendid mutton-chop, A splendid pig, a splendid piece of plate, A splendid pig, a splendid piece of plate,
A splendid skater, and a splendid skate,
A splendid cradle, and a splendid sonnet,
A splendid bustle, and a splendid bonnet,
A splendid fellow, and a splendid match,
A splendid night cap, and a splendid watch,
A splendid out of cod, a splendid right,
A splendid cook, a splendid appetite,
A splendid whiskey, and a splendid ale,
A splendid wig, a splendid coot of mail, A splendid whiskey, and a spendid use, A splendid wig, a splendid coat of mail, A splendid set of teeth, a splendid bun, A splendid pic nic, and such splendid fun, A splendid leg, a splendid foot and hand, a splendid leg, a splendid band, A splendid trumpeter, a splendid band, A splendid steamer, and a splendid wherry, A splendid roast of beef, and splendid sherry, A splendid kilt, a splendid pair of trousers, a A splendid pair of cats, both splendid mouse A splendid pair of greys, with splendid action, A splendid lunch, and splendid satisfaction, A splendid unen, and a splendid type,
A splendid voice, a splendid dish of tripe,
A splendid spectacle, a splendid spec,
A splendid ankle, and a splendid neck, A splendid salmon, and a splendid crab, And-oh! how splendid! Jetty Treffs' Trab, Trab A splendid fencer, and a splendid shot,
A splendid dancer, dumpling—and what not?
Oh, handy Splendid! were it not for thee,
Oft st a loss the present age would be. Home Journal.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSI-THE undersigned respectfully announce to the public that they have entered into copartnership for the transaction of a general Exchange and Banking business in the city of Washington, under the firm of—

SELDEN, WITHERS & CO. All business entrusted to them will be attended to with

promptness and fidelity. WILLIAM SELDEN, Late Treasurer of the United States.

JOHN WITHERS,

of Alexandria, Virginia.

R. W. LATHAM. of the city of Washington.
L. P. BAYNE,
of Baltimore, Marylands

PRIENDS ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE. THE NDS ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.
THIS INSTITUTION is situated in a pleasant and healthy
part of the country, about five miles north of the city of
Philadelphia. It is under the care of Dr. Joshus H. Worthington, Superintendent, and William and Mary D. Birdsall,
Steward and Matron, and is visited weekly by a Committee
of the Managers.

The Asylum was founded in the year 1848, by members of
the Society of Friends, with a view of affording to those afflieted with immity the domestic comforts usually found in a
private family, combined with kind and efficient moral and
medical treatment.

A solitentim for the astronomy of patients may be made either.

Application for the admission of patients may be made either personally or by letter addressed to

Clerk of the Board of Managers, No. 56 Chostnut street,

Philadelphia; & to

WILLIAM BETTLE, Secretary of the Committee on Admission iune 11—1ydee No. 14 south 3d st. Philadelphia.

CONGRESS.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1850.

IN SENATE.

Mr. Rusk, of Texas, appeared in his seat to-day.

Mr. Rusk, of Texas, appeared in his seat to-day.

Mr. FOOTE presented the memorial of citizens of New York, asking the attention of Congress to the just claims of the children of officers and soldiers of the revolution; which was referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims.

Mr. SEWARD. I have been requested to submit to the Senate the petition of Capt. H. Paulding, of the United States navy. The papers which accompany this petition show that for thirty years previous to 1848 there never had been a ship of war of the United States in the North Seas, that none had ever entered the Weiser; that it was thought by the Government of the United States at that time, considering the peculiar situation of Europe, to be expelient to dispatch a United States ship-of-war upon an independent cruise throughout the North of Europe. The frigate "St. Lawrence," commanded by Capt. Paulding, was dispatched on that service. It was at a time when all Europe seemed to be upon the eve of revolution, succeeding the revolution in France. The appearance of an American ship-of war, an unprecedented demonstration on the part of the United States in the North of Europe, excited interest and attracted consideration throughout the whole progress of the cruise.

When the St. Lawrence reached Southampton, in England, she was received with cordial demonstrations of respect and hindrens towards the nation whence she came on the service.

when the St. Lawrence reached Southampton, in England, she was received with cordial demonstrations of respect and kindness towards the nation whence she came, on the part of the municipality of Southampton. As she proceeded in her voyage, she was every where greeted with salutations of the most respectful and earnest character. Entertainments, which were expensive and creditable to the Powers in the which were expensive and creditable to the Powers in the North of Europe, were given to the commander. He thought, although he had no instructions on the subject, that it comported with the dignity of the Government which he represented, and with the objects which it hadden view, that he should reciprocate these courtesies. He accordingly, under what seemed to be a necessity, returned them. In that way he received and entertained the municipal authorities of Southampton; the Duke of Oldenburgh at Bremer Haven; the Senate of Bremen; the Queen of Greece; deputations from Prussis, from Denmark, and from Sweden. The effect of these hospitalities was appricious and the conduct of the of these hospitalities was auspicious, and the conduct of the commander received the approbation of the Government on his return. They involved him in expenditures quite inconsiderable for the United States; but, inasmuch as no approsiderable for the United States; but, inasmuch as no appropriation was made for the purpose, too considerable for him. The object of this petition is to ask that an appropriation may be made to indemnify him for those expenses. Among the papers accompanying the petition are letters from the gentleman who then presided over the Navy Department, showing his admiration of the conduct of Captain Paulding. I hope it will not be out of place to say, while it cannot make the claim any more just, that Capt, Paulding is a son of Paulding, one of the capt, rs of Major Andre. I move that the petition be received and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. The petition was so referred.

NAVIGATION OF THE OHIO RIVER.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. In pursuance of notice I ask leave o introduce a resolution to provide for surveying the Ohio iver and its tributaries, in order to test the practicability of improving the navigation by reservoirs. The plan which I propose to carry out is that suggested by Mr. Chas. Ellett.

Mr. Ellett has by his diligence acquired very accurate information in regard to the height of water on the bar at Wheeling during a series of year. From the tables contained in his memoir presented to the Smithsonian Institution the following facts appear: That during a period of six years, 1843 following facts appear: That during a period of six years, 1020 to 1848 inclusive, there were but two hundred and twenty-four days during which the water was under three feet in depth upon the bar, and only thirty-eight days in these two depth upon the twenty-four during which the depth was below two feet. I have constructed at table showing the months uring each of the six years when the water on the bar was less than three feet, and the number of days in each month which I will read for the information of the Senate:

Number of days during which water was not three feet deep Total in 1843 50 1844, September 16 1845, May 6 June 14 July 8 August Total in 1845. 65 1846, July 2
 August
 9

 September
 8

 October
 14
 Total in 1846 33 1847, August..... 1 . 1848. September..... 22

Total in 1848...... 38 Now, sir, the problem to be solved is, whether, by retaining portions of the surplus water in times of freshets and supplying it in times of drought, the depth of the river can be kept up on the bars at a height not exceeding three feet? A permanent depth of three feet would be an immense advantage to the commence and a surplus of the tage to the commerce and navigation of the Western States; and if, upon proper examination and surveys, it should be found practicable to increase it to four feet, the benefits conferred by the accomplishment of Mr. Ellett's project will exceed computation. My bill only proposes to appropriate \$25,000 to make the necessary surveys, to obtain the information upon which we may act with full knowledge hereafter. It is certainly a small sum compared with the great magnitude of the object. magnitude of the object.

Leave was granted to introduce the bill, and it was read a

first and second time by its title and referred to the Committee on Roads and Capals.

RECOVERY OF MONEY IMPROPERLY PAID. Mr. UNDERWOOD. I now ask leave to introduce bill, of which I gave notice a few days since, entitled "A bill to recover money which has been improperly paid by the Executive Department." I have provided in this bill that in all cases where money has been paid through fraud, or by mis-take, or upon ex parte evidence, or where the same service has been or shall hereafter be paid for at the Executive Department, or by any efficer thereof, it shall be the duty of the propert officer to institute suits, in some court of competent jurisdiction, to recover; and the decision of the Executive officers in favor of this payment, and in virtue of which it was

paid, shall constitute no bar to the recovery thereof.

I know cases where money has been thus improperly paid, and I know cases where the same thing has been twice paid for. I bring this subject to the notice of the Senate, and request them to provide by legislation that where the Executive Departments have been imposed upon, either by fraud, or by mistake, or where they shall afterwards discover that the same thing has been same and their decision shall constitute. by mistake, or where they shall afterwards discover that the same thing has been twice paid, their decision shall constitute no bar to the recovery of the sum paid by the Judicial Department, but that the proper officer shall in all cases bring suits for its recovery.

I hope it will be received and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and that that committee will act upon it, and amend its phraseology if necessary, and give us an early report upon it.

heave was accordingly granted to introduce the bill, and it

wer read a first and second time, and referred to the Com nifice on the Judiciary.

Mr. CLEMENS. In pursuance of a notice previously given, I now ask leave to introduce "a bill to change the time of bolding the United States District Courts in Alabama, and

for other purposes."

Leave was granted and the bill was read a first and s

There being no objection made, the bill was considered as in Committee of the Whole, was reported to the Senate, and was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

The following resolution, submitted by Mr. Cass on the 16th instant, was considered and agreed to:

Resolved, That the President be requested, if not incompatible with the public interest, to communicate to the Scaate copies of any correspondence, if any has taken place, between the Department of State and the Austrian Charge d'Affaires, respecting the appointment or proceedings of the agent sent out to examine and report upon the condition and prospects of the Hungarian people during their recent struggle for independence.

pendence.

On motion of Mr. GWIN, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, and after some time spent berein, the doors were reopened, and

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. REED, in pursuance of previous notice, introduced a bill granting a portion of public land to the State of Pennsyl-vanis to aid in the construction of a certain railroad therein; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Pub-

Mr. McCLERNAND, in pursuance of previous notice, introduced a bill to reorganize and to improve the efficiency of the Department of State; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. McMULLEN, in pursuance of previous notice, introduced a bill making a grant, on certain conditions, of land to the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad Company, to aid in the construction of their railroad; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. CHANDLER asked the unanimous consent of the House to introduce the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be requested to inform this House whether, in his opinion, any branch of the public service would be aided in the discharge of its duties, or any public interest of the United States essentially benefited, by a report on the natural productions, inventions, manufactures, and other works of industry which will be displayed at the Industrial Exhibition to be held in London in 1851, and, if so, what will be the probable cost of obtaining such report. Mr. JONES objected and called for the regular order

business.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Pennsylvanis, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the bill of the Sense to authorize a change of venue in certain cases, reported

the same back with an amendment.

Mr. T. said that the committee were desirous that this bill

the same back with an amendment.

Mr. T. said that the committee were desirous that this bill should be put on its passage. It was merely for the relief of a single case, which he feared would not be reached. He moved that the bill be put upon its passage.

The amendment proposed is a substitute for the bill, and provides that the civil and equity cases now pending, or such as may hereafter be instituted in the United States Circuit Court for the District of Columbia, in which the next of kin and the heirs and legal representatives of General Thaddeus Kosciusko may now or become be parties, may be removed from the said Circuit, Court for the District of Maryland, sitting in Battimers, on application of either party, or any automacy or solicitor of the parties, made to the Clerk of the Circuit Court for the District of Columbia, and supported by affidavit that there is reason to believe that a fair and imparing trial in said court for the District of Columbia, and supported by affidavit that there is reason to believe that a fair and imparing trial in said court for the District of Columbia, and supported by affidavit that there is reason to believe that a fair and imparing trial in said court for the District of Columbia, and supported by affidavit that there is reason to believe that a fair and imparing trial in said court for the District of Columbia, and supported by affidavit that there is reason to believe that a fair and imparing trial in said court for the District of Columbia, and supported by affidavit that there is reason to believe that a fair and imparing trial in said court for the District of Columbia, and supported by affidavit that there is reason to believe that a fair and imparing trial in said court for the District of Columbia, and supported by affidavit that there is reason to believe that a fair and imparing trial in said court for the District of Columbia, and supported by affidavit that there is reason to believe that a fair and imparing trial in said court for the District of Columbia,

The bill was then ordered to be red a third time—yeas 110, nays 39; and being read the third time, was passed, under the operation of the previous quantum.

On motion, it was ordered that when the House adjourn, adjourn to meet on Monday next. dis and The House then adjourned.

QUCCESSION SALE, TO EFFECT A PARTI-

UCCESSION SALE, TO EFFECT A PARTITION.—In the matter of the succession of William M.
Clarke, and in the suit of the heirs of Clarke is. the heirs of
Clarke, tor a partition No. —, on the backet of the District
Court for the Parish of Rapides.

By virtue of the decree rendered in the above entitled suit,
on the 14th day of November, A. D. 1850, by the honorable
District Court for the parish of Rapides, I shall proceed on
Thursday, the 2d day of January, A. D. 1851, at 11 o'clock A.
M., at the upper plantation belonging to the extate of the late
William M. Clarke, situated in the parish of Rapides, to sell
at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following described property, to wit:

First. A certain tract or parcel: of land cultivated as a sugar plantation, and belonging to the estate of the late Wm.

First. A certain tract or parcel of land cultivated as a sugar plantation, and belonging to the estats of the late Wm. M. Clarke, situated on both sides of the Bayou Bout, in the parish of Rapides, about fourteen miles from the town of Alexandria, bounded above by lands, belonging to the heirs of Geo. Mathews, and containing about 3,200 arcsents, more or less; 900 acres of which are cleared and in cultivation, and the remainder in timber. The Red River Railroad runs through the plantation, always affording an opportunity of getting produce to the earliest market.

The buildings are an overseer's house, anglo quarters, corn cribs, &c., and a superior sugar-house; sugar-mill, steam-engine, and grist mill, all complete and in fine order.

There are also on the place from 200 to 260 acres of cane matlassed for seed.

matlassed for seed.

There will be sold, at the same time and place, and togethere with the plantation, the following personal property attached to the same: About 40 head of horses and mules, 8 yoke of oxen, 60 head of cattle, 100 hogs, and all the agricultural and farming implements and utensils of every kind and

description.
Secondly. And at the same time and place, I will also offer Secondly. And at the name time and place, I will also offer for sale a certain tract or parcel of land cultivated as a cotton plantation, belonging to the estate of the said Wm M. Clarke, situated on both sides of the Bayou Bout, in the parish of Rapides, about sixteen miles from Alexandria, bounded above by lands belonging to the heirs of George Mathews and below by lands of Major Chase, and estimated to contain about 1,980

gin house and grist mill.

There will be sold, at the same time and place and together with the plantation, the following personal property attached to the same: About 43 head of horses and mules, 8 yoke of oxen, 100 head of cattle, 150 head of hogs, and all the agricultural and farming implements and utensits of every kind and description.

description.

Terms: The above described plantations, together with the above named personal property thereon, will be sold separately on a credit of one, two, and three years, in equal annual iniy on a credit of one, two, and three years, in equal annual instalments, purchasers giving their notes, with approved security, in solido, payable to the order of Reuben Jarnal, executor, at the Bank of Louisiana, New Orleans, with eight percentum per annum interest after maturity—vendor's privilege and special mortgage retained to secure the purchase money, dec 5—2awts CHAS. S. LECKIE, Sheriff.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEMES MARYLAND STATE LOTTERIES. FOR JANUARY, 1851.

F. MORRIS & CO., Managers. SUCCESSORS TO D. PAINE & CO.
All drawings conducted by the Commission 40,000 Dollars ! GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY, Class No. 3,

	5	do 4,000are 20,000
	8	do 2,000are 16,000
	100	do 500are 50,000
	100	do 300are 30,000
	100	
	4000	Tickets \$12—Halves \$6—Quarters \$3.
6		ertificate of package of 25 wholes\$160
L	SI	ares in proportion.
ŝ	ALCO CALL	
	41,450	\$55,366 !-40 of \$5,000 !
ř	OR SERVE	
	GR	AND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY, Class C,
q	rt/rith	To be drawn in Baltimore, January 11, 1851.
ì,	de hu w	RICH SCHEME.
	Distance of the	prize of\$55,366\$55 366
i	120/07	do 5,000are200,000
	179	do 600are107,400
	1	Lowest three number prize in the lottery, \$600.
	MU2145	Tickets \$15-Halves \$7.50-Quarters \$3.75.
	The state of	Certificates of packages of 56 wholes, \$220 00
è	HE ST	Do do of 26 halves, 110 00
	AT SHIP	
	VACTOR OF	Do do of 26 quarters, 55 00

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY, Class No 4,

o Si Pensi	To be draw	n in Baltim	ore, January 18,	1851,
Street or	on buriary in the	SPLENDID	SCHEMB.	strate \$
. 1	prize of	20,000		Acres No.
	do	20.000		
. 1	do	20,000 > at	e	\$100,000
1	do	20,000		0x 25 1 pints
1	do			D
5	do	3,000	are	15,000
5			are	8,750
5	do	1,332	are	6,660
V	Vhole Ticket	8 \$10-Ha	ves \$5-Quarter	s \$2.50.
A	certificate of	package o	f 25 whole ticket	B100 0
97	Do.	do	25 halves	00 0
All Albert	Do.	do	25 quarters	39 5
44.5	可用的 3年4年 ,黄田州	CONTRACTOR OF	TO CHARLEST MAN AND	SHIP W. TOTAL
190	Splendid !	Scheme fo	r January 25, 1	1851.
GR	AND CON	SOLDAT	ED LOTTERY	, Class D
C. 1000			AND THE RESERVE AND THE PARTY OF THE PARTY O	

To be drawn in Baltimore, January 25, 1851. 20 drawn ballots out of 26 tickets.

BRILLIANT SCHEME					
1 grand prize of\$80,00	0 1 prize of 3,				
1 splendid prize of 40,00	0 1 do ol				
1 do of 20.00	OI I do dissesses by				
- 1 do of 10.00	0 1 10 00				
1 do of 7.50	0 10 00				
1 do 1 4 00	0 1 100 do				
1.000 prizes	of \$400 each.				
Lowest three dr	awn numbers \$400.				
Tickete \$32_Halves \$16	-Quarters \$8-Eighths \$4.				
Cartificates of Pag	kage 26 wholes 480				
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	26 quarters 120				
Do de					
the received and back of all the re-	mosts next to part has some				
TOP SO STREET THE PROPERTY OF STREET,					

SUSCIEHANNA CANAL LOTTERY, Class 9.

Address

dee \$5-Stawepld

F. MORRIS & CO.

Managers, Baltimore, Md.

A WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Africa, which sailed from Liverpool on the 7th instant, arrived at New York early

yesterday morning. The news from Germany is becoming much more pacific, though some of the papers still think it uncertain whether there is to be peace or war. It has, however, given more spirit to commercial enterprise in England, which we regard as a favorable indication of continued peace.

There is nothing of importance from France. In Great Britain the Papal excitement has considerably subsided.

The scarcity of silver continued to attract much attention, and a further advance in its price had taken place. LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, NOVEMBER 7 .- The ap-

proach to a peaceful settlement of the dispute in Germany, with a final assurance that we may dismiss from our minds all fear of war, has had its legitimate effect upon our market. For some time past consumers have prudently forborne laying til the disturbing national questions had been disposed of.
The advices from America, now fully credited, of a short

has closed with an advance of 1 to 1d. on middling and common qualities of American, and id. advance on the pre-vious week's prices. The Committee of Brokers' Assembly quote fair Uplands 72; fair Mobile 72; and fair Orleans 8d. per lb. The week's sales amount to 41,350 beles, of which speculators took 11,334 bales, and exporters 119 bales; the

in a very few days, or as soon as the New York State savass of the recent election shall have been received and condensed for its pages. Beside the usual Almanac matter, it will contain—
Political Events of 1850;
The Election Returns of 1850, compared with those of for-

mer years;
A list of the Members of the Sist Congress: also of those

A list of the Members of the 31st Congress: also of those already elected to the 32d;

A Digest of the important acts of the late session of Congress, including the California, Territorial, Military Bounty act, &c. &c.;

Mileage of the present House;
United States Executive and Supreme Court;
The States—Governors, Revenue, Debts, &c.;
California in 1850: a summary;
Central America and the proposed Ship Canal;
Millard Fillmore: a Biographical Sketch;
The Dead of 1850—Gen. Taylor, John C. Calhoun, Wordsworth, Louis Philippe, &c. &c.;
Europe in 1850.
European Nations, Forms of Government, Chief Rulers, &c. &c.;
Do. American Nations, their Capitals, &c.

European Nations, Forms of Government,

Sec. Sc.;

Do. American Nations, their Capitals, &c.

The Almanae is almost entirely original, and has been made
up with care and labor. It is believed to present a more vivid and reliable picture of the world at the close of 1850 than
can be obtained elsewhere for a shilling. Orders enclosing
the cash are respectfully solicited. Price 124 cents singly,
\$1 for 13 copies, \$7 per hundred, \$65 per thousand. Orders
filled inflexibly in the order of their reception. Please address

GREELEY & McELRATH,
dec 25—1td1tep

Tribune Office, New York.

ADIES' SCHOOL, Providence, Fairfax County, ADIES' SCHOOL. Providence, Fairfax County.
Virginia.—Mas. BAKER begs leave to inform her
patrons and friends that the Winter and Spring Term of her
School will open on the 13th of January, 1851.
The scholastic year consists of forty-six weeks, and is divided into two terms, of twenty-three weeks. The terms are
divided into two quarters each.
As Mrs. Baker's prices for tuition, &c. are very moderste, she expects, in all cases, that the bills of her boarding
scholars will be paid by the quarter, in advance.

LPISCOPAL BOOKS.—Elegant Prayer Books in every

Union, in elegant bindings.

Also, Bibles, in every variety of binding; together with the largest assortment of Gift Books, suitable for the young, ever offered in the city.

R. FARNHAM, dec 24

Corner of 11th street and Penn. avenue. SPLENDID SCHEMES

FOR JANUARY, 1851. J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, For the benefit of Monongalia Academy. Class No. 2, for 1851.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Jan. 4, 1851. SPLENDID SCHEME. | prize of \$35,000 | 1 prize of \$5,355 |
do of \$25,000	15 do \$1,000
do of \$20,000	100 do \$60
do of \$10,000	&c. &c.
Tickets only \$10 — Halve \$5 — Quarters 2.50. Certificates of Packages 25 wholes \$130 Do do 25 halves 65 Do do 25 quarters 32 50	

\$50,000-\$20,000-\$10,000-10 prizerof \$1,000. VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, For the benefit of Monongalia Academy,

Class No. 5, for 1851. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. on Saturday, Jan. 11, 1851. 13 Drawn Numbers out of 66. (Nearly as many prizes as blanks.)

| MAGNIFICENT SCHEME. | 1 prize of ...\$2,940 | 1 do ...\$2,000 | 1 do ...\$2 Tickets \$15-Halves \$7.50-Quarters \$3.75-Bighths \$1.87 Certificates of packages of 22 whole tickets \$140 00
Do. do 22 half do 70 00
Do. do 22 quarter do 55 00

do 22 half do 22 quarter do 22 eighth 17 50 \$40,000-\$20,000-\$15,000-10 Prizes of \$1,500. VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY.

For the benefit of the Monongalia Academy Class No. 8, for 1851. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Jan. 18, 1851. 78 number lottery-14 drawn ballots.

GRAND SCRENE. Tickets \$10-Helves \$5-Quarters \$2.50.

\$63,470-35,000-\$25,000-\$17,410. 100 prizes of \$1,000. VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, For the benefit of the Monangalia Academy.

Class A, for 1851. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Jan. 25, 1851.

Certificates of packages of 25 whole tickets \$260 00. I De. do 25 half do 130 00 Do. do 25 quarter do 65 00 Do. do 25 eighth do 34 50

lands of Major Chase, and estimated to contain and arpents; about 800 of which are cleared and in cultivation and the remainder in timber. The Red River Railroad runs through this plantation also. The buildings consist of an overseer's house, negro quarters, corn cribs, &c., and a good gin house and grist mill.

There will be sold, at the same time and place and together with the plantation, the following personal property attached to the same: About 43 head of horses and mules, 8 yoke of to the same: About 43 head of horses and mules, 8 yoke of

variety of binding. Also, all the Juvenile Books of the Episcopat Sunday School

\$35,000 \$25,000 \$20,000 15 prizes of \$1,000.

Certificates of packages of 26 whole tickets \$130 00-Do. do 26 half do 65 00 Do. do 26 quarter do 32 50